The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,791. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRIESTLEY—May 14th, at Oomercarry, the wife of Mr. Joseph Priestley, Reader *Bombay Gazette*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FOORD—BARRY—At Bombay, on the 14th May, H. H. Foord, Esq., Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to Helena Mary, daughter of the late M. Barry, Esq., of Herbertstown, Limerick.—No Cards.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

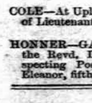
COLE—At Uplands, Bangalore, on the 7th May, the wife of Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Mysore Commission, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HONNER—GAHAN—At Coringa, on the 26th April, by the Revd. Dr. Murphy, James G. Honner, Esq., Inspecting Post Master, Northern Division, to Sarah Eleanor, fifth daughter of George Gahan, Esq.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain GEORGE BILTON, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch.

For rates of freight apply to
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain BILTON.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch. This ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain BRISTOW on board, or to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to
STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE A 1 superior fast-sailing Ship AMBROSE, Captain J. DANIELL, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
J. SIGG & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. WILES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to
STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

THE fine sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. PIER, Commander, 965 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to
PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude*.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 1,011 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch Steamers following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday. ....20th May.....MAHARAJ.....at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday....26th May....MAHARAJ.....at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follow. :—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday....17th May....JOHNSTON CASTLE . at. P. M.
Friday .....20th „ TELEGRAPH ....at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....24th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....17th May....MAHARAJ.....at 5 P. M.
Friday .....20th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 10 A. M.
Tuesday....24th „ TELEGRAPH ..... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c. apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain GREIG, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calicutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Chittagong.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Ceylonia* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 8 A. M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battens, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to DOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warren Bunder.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats off at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1864. Agents Ship *Hannibal*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, COOMBE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain COOMBE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 25th April 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain APPLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

"LEPANTO" FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo are hereby given notice that all Goods for which Boats are not alongside when they arrive, will are being landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and that Captain BRUCE will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

STOEHR, PIRIGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain BRUCE.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે અઁડ બગાલ ઈગ્રડીગશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે પ્રરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 5th Call of Rupees 200 per Share on or before the 3rd of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બંધે વાંડર્ડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 per SHARE.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરિએન્તલનએ શીપઓનીગ એસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAZER, Secretary and Treasurer,
Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Bank of India will be held on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. at the Office of the Bank, when the following special resolutions will be submitted to the meeting :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rs. 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of 5 original Shares the same to be taken in Exchange for such original shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees Eighteen Millions by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder in respect of every 5 original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on that 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Second Call of Rupees 25 (Twenty-five) per Share, will be payable by the Shareholders of the Company at the Company's Offices, on or before 20th January 1865.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls ; and any shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified date will be subject to forfeiture,

By order of the Directors,
BHICOO, BABAJEE & Co., Managers,
Bombay, 2nd Tamarind Lane, Fort, 11th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held at the office of Messrs. ROPER, PRICE & Co., Managers and Permanent Directors, Church Lane, at 3 P. M. on the 15th April, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried :—

1. That the Report of the Managers and Permanent Directors be received and adopted.

2. That in accordance with the suggestion contained in the Report, the future management of the affairs of the Company be transferred to a Board of Directors assisted by Secretaries and Treasurers.

3. That Messrs. Hurgovondass Pranjeevondass, Pranjeevondass Hurjeevondass, R. T. Price, and W. H. Crawford form the first Board of Directors of the Company, and that Messrs. Roper, Price & Co. be the Secretaries and Treasurers.

4. That the Secretaries and Treasurers be authorised to have Supplemental Articles of Association prepared imbodying the alteration which the change of management may render necessary or advisable, and do submit the same for the signature of the Shareholders.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given, that another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the office of the undersigned on MONDAY the 16th May at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the above.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Managers and Permanent Directors.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on the 3rd instant, and in terms of Act XLIV. of 1857, the Shares of such Shareholders, as shall not on the 20th instant, have paid the Second Call of Rs. 500 per share, with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, from the 20th ultimo (when such Calls were due), will be forfeited and sold on behalf of the Company.

LECKIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that, under instructions received from the Government of India, an Officer will be appointed for the purpose of scrutinizing and discharging all Debts contracted by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore since the adjustment of His affairs by Mr. GRANT up to the date of this Notification, and that all Claims on the part of Creditors must be presented and filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Mysore within a period of three months from 1st May 1864.

The conditions prescribed by the Government of India for the adjustment of Claims against His Highness will be made known by the Officer appointed for their investigation, but it is to be distinctly understood that all Creditors who do not file their Claims before the 1st August 1864, will be entirely excluded from participating in the boon now held out, and that no excuses for the non-presentation of Claims within the period prescribed will, under any circumstances whatever, be admitted.

L. BOWRING, Commissioner.

Mysore Commissioner's Office, Bangalore, 14th April 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Barteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

NOTICES.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Parties wishing to subscribe to the above Testimonial Fund, are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Central Bank of Western India.

S. SHAPOORJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 12th May 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે બાઙાગ એનડ લેનડ ઈનવેશટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.
8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN BY A. C. PINTO.—This new and beautiful Hotel will be opened for the public on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accommodation this season.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LMITED)—Notice is hereby given, that the first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders, in the above Company, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4 Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 25th day of May instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, precisely. To receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st day of March last ; to declare a dividend ; to elect Directors ; to appoint Auditors ; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and CLEANSON'S PATENT 1863.—Three Gins of 12 inches wide in Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Office of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

May, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that THUCKER CALLIDAS DAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell his Right, Title and Interest, in all that piece or parcel of Governmt. Land in New Town, or Camatcepoora, with a Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House standing thereon, with a few appurtenances situate at or near Bellasis Road, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4727, 4728, and 4729, and assessed by the Collector's Assessment under No. 28 ; and bounded on the East by passage to the said house, towards the West by vacant Government ground, towards the North by the Bellasis Road, and on towards the South by the Camatcepoor 16th Street ; and also a small piece or parcel of vacant ground belonging to the said Thucker Callidas Damjee adjoining the aforesaid premises. Any person or persons having claims upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to inform the undersigned of the same within fourteen days from this date or they purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 13th day of May 1864.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat ; for Bullock Work in fields.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.

1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.

1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.

1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks ; spare Wheels.

1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.

1 Lawn Mowing Machine.

1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.

1 Row Corn Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.

Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.

4 feet 2 inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.

Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.

Lead Pipes, 1 inch, 1¼ inch, and ½ inch.

Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.

Corrugated Iron Roofing.

96 by 8 = 3 by 24.

84 by 8 = 3 by 26

72 by 8 = 3 by 28

Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.

Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.

1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c. ; complete.

1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—At a Special General Meeting of the House and Land Investment Co., (Limited) which was held at the Office of the Company at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY the 11th May :—Present—H. Brooke, Esq., in the Chair ; Messrs. Thomas Driver, James Dodds, R. T. Price, Jerome Burns, Pestonjee Bhurjorjee, A. C. Pinto, James Sieg, Fried, D. W. Flower, F. Vix, T. Blay, T. T. Roe, and Lewis Gonsalves.

The Advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following particulars were communicated by the Secretaries and Treasurers to the meeting.

The total number of Shares subscribed for, and paid upon is 548, representing a Capital of Rs. 10,86,600. When the Second Call is fully collected, the paid up Capital will be Rs. 3,25,800 ; of this Rs. 1,08,200 are as yet due to the Company.

The third call of Rs. 300 per share due on the 2nd of this month will produce Rs. 1,62,900, and when collected will leave about 2 lacs with which to proceed with buildings.

On account of Rs. 2 50,000 (the cost of the Malabar Hill Estate) Rs. 1,60,000 have been paid, and Rs. 90,000 remain at interest.

About Rs. 12,000 have been expended in levelling the land for 24 building plots on Malabar Hill Estate, but above 2,000 brac of stone have been raised, and will be used in the construction of the Bungalows which are only delayed for want of funds.

Three Iron frame Bungalows are on their way to this country for erection on Malabar Hill Estate, and a fair tender has been received to construct a stone and timber tiled roof Bungalow on the same property.

The great advance in rents shows the necessity for active measures being taken to supply residences ; and there is no doubt that any houses of moderate cost will return the Company handsome dividends.

It was decided the necessity of the Directors enforcing the payment of further calls as quickly as would otherwise be required, powers are proposed to be taken to mortgage such of the Company's property as can be so treated. Negociations to this effect have been opened with Messrs. Remington & Co. as Agents of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, and the resolution now proposed is to give the Directors the powers to conclude such an arrangement.

The Sudder Adawlut land has to be built upon, or the Company will continue to lose the Rs. 100 per month at which it stands to the Company.

The following resolution was then proposed by Dr. T. Diver, seconded by R. T. Price, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty, from time to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let for the benefit of the House and Land Investment Company, all or any portion or portions of any lands, buildings, or premises which the Company may, for the time being, hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit."

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th May 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to
COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to
17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to
LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET, large ROOMS suited for Merchants, Offices in the building lately called the Royal Hotel, in Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now in the occupation of the East Indian Trading and Banking Company (Limited). Apply to the undersigned at the premises.

BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1864.

FOR SALE.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following extracts amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value :—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced ; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can, our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United ervice Gazette* of April, 1860.

Prepared only by R. D. Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be procured through his Indian Agents.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have always hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best Englishi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suitable for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
3 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses ; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Bright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Tubes.
24 in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
No. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
Do. do. do.
Five Metre Cog-wheels.
For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents for Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built FRISTON HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds ; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to
20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE—
Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Tilter's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steel Springs, Valves and Cocks.
Barane Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mat, Boree Bander, 19th April 1864.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHARCOAL, FEVER, RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomitting, and dfatress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful and Specific Anodyne and Antispasmodic remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the precise of which was confided solely to J. T. DAVENPORT, Grosvenor Chemist-street, Bloomsbury square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners proumces it *Invaluable*. It relieves pain of any kind, overcomes nervousness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

From a great number of extracts from numerous testimonials of Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. Wallus Pettigrew, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

From Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses complete cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. Todd, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the General Board of Health *London, on the efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—In this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or fit of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy acts with great power, more than any other remedy are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—In all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we impressed of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. Morgan, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other remedies failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottle, having the Government stamp—and the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—S

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.—Mr. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tiger overland route to India. Offices—Address *pro tem*, Clarendon Hotel, Byculla.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have this day removed our Office to No. 5 Forbes Street.
MONTAULARD AND TALLADA.
Bombay, 16th May 1864.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Bank of Bombay will receive Fixed Deposits for three months certain of sums not exceeding (Rs. 50,000) fifty thousand, allowing interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum until further notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the death of Mr. C.P. Barclay, the Trustee of the Estate of the late firm of Messrs. Warwick Waller and Company, a meeting of the Creditors of the said Messrs. Warwick Waller and Company will be held at Kirtsetjee, at the Office of Messrs. S. Tyabjee and Company, on MONDAY, the sixth day of June, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee in pursuance of the provision in that behalf contained in the Deed of Trust.—Dated the 14th of May 1864.
C. TYABJEE,
Attorney for Messrs. S. Tyabjee & Co. and other Creditors of Messrs. Warwick Waller & Co.

ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *viâ* the Overland, and also *viâ* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.
FOR MONSOON WEAR.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice, that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the disposal of the business mentioned in the accompanying statement.
C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 14th May 1864.

Statement of business to be disposed of at a Special Sessions of the Peace to be held on MONDAY next the 16th day of May 1864.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 836, dated 22nd March 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench an arrangement resolved upon by the Municipal Commissioners in respect to the appointment of Mr. King, Chief Resident Engineer of Water Works as Assessor of Water Rates in addition, under the designation of Superintendent of Water Rates.

To elect two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay to supply until the next triennial election, the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Cumin and J. F. Hutchinson, Esquire.

To elect members to serve on the Water Works Committee.

A notice by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of his intention to offer to the Worshipful Bench an explanation on the subject of the House Assessment.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1134, dated 23rd April 1864, submitting to the Worshipful Bench a statement of the receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 31st March 1864.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1161, dated 27th April 1864, submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench a proposed increase to the pay of the different Departments of the Municipal Establishment.
MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
Chairman of the Bench of Justices.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

DESIGN FOR COMPETITION.—PRESIDENCY COLLEGE AND SENATE HOUSE.

The Madras Government are prepared to receive designs for a new Presidency College, and for a Senate House, to be built at Chepauk, Madras.

A Schedule of measurements, together with a plan of the proposed site, may be had on application at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Department of Public Works, Madras.

The rates on which the work is to be calculated will also be furnished at that Office. The gross estimate is not to exceed Rupees 2,5,,000 for the College, and Rupees 1,50,000 for the Senate House.

The buildings will be erected on contiguous sites, and both should therefore be planned in the same style of architecture.

There must be ample provision for proper ventilation, and the walls must be protected, as far as possible, from the direct rays of the sun.

The designs are unrestricted, firstly, as to the style, provided it is suited to the climate, and to the use to which the buildings are to be devoted; and secondly, as to materials, provided they are procurable in Madras at prices which will admit of their being used in the buildings as designed.

The designs must include,
1st. Ground plan, and plan of each storey.
2nd. Elevation of each of the four faces, if not alike.
3rd. Transverse sections.

The plans and elevations to be on a scale of 8 feet to an inch. A specification, in sufficient detail, to accompany each plan to enable the Judges to decide whether the plans can be carried out within the sum allowed.

A prize of Rupees 3,000 will be awarded for the best design, provided it fairly fulfils the above conditions.

If the best design, in artistic point of view, fail to fulfil any of the above essential conditions, the Judges will be empowered to reduce or withhold the prize; and no prize will be awarded to a design merely because it fulfils the conditions, if otherwise conspicuously deficient in artistic merit.

The drawings and estimates, &c., should be sent in on or before the 1st of November 1864 in the usual manner with a motto, and envelope containing the name and address of the Artist, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras, by whom the envelopes will be opened after the prizes have been adjudged.

It will be optional to Government to avail themselves of the services of the Author in altering or executing the design selected, and that design will remain the absolute property of Government.

The design will be selected and the prize awarded by a Committee consisting of—

The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras;
The Director of Public Instruction, Madras;
The Chief Engineer, Madras Railway Company; who will be asked to aid Government in the adjudication.

Unsuccessful designs will be returned to the Authors if claimed by them, or by their authorized Agents, within one month from the period of adjudication.
CHARLES ORR, Colonel, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.
21st April 1864.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, Medow Street, Fort.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

Official Royal Army List for April ...	Rs.	1 4
Hart's Quarterly ditto ...		3 12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April ...		2 12
Rambles in the Deserts of Syria and among the Turkomans and Bedaweens		8 0
Mind and Words of Jesus. By Author of Morning and Night Watches		1 4
Introduction and early progress of the Cotton Manufacture in the United States		3 0
Life of Arthur Duke of Wellington. By G.R. Gleig (People's edition)		3 12
Life of General Sir William Napier, K.C.B. 2 vols. By H. A. Bruce, M.P.		21 0
Eleanor's Victory. By Miss Braddon		4 8
The Science and Art of Surgery, 4th edn. 1864. By J. E. Erichsen		23 4
The Steady Aim: a book of examples and encouragements from modern biography. By W. H. D. Adams ...		2 12
The East India Ready Reckoner; a series of tables showing the cost of any number of articles in Indian currency, from one pie to one rupee, advancing one pie at a time. Including numbers answering to fixed Indian weights and measures. By C. D.		4 8
Memoirs of a Minister of State, from the year 1849. By F. Guizot		10 8
Sermons on Our Lord Jesus Christ, and on His Blessed Mother. By His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman.		5 12
On the Phenomena of Hybridity in the Genus Homo. By Dr. Paul Broca. Edited by C. Blake, F.G.S.		8 0
Essays on Fiction. By N. W. Senior		3 12
History of England: with a Sketch of our Indian and Colonial Empire. By W. F. Collier, LL.D. ...		5 12
Thackeray's Dr. Birch and his young friends ...		2 4
—— Our Street		2 4
—— Mrs. Perkins's Ball		2 4
The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country. By Author of Recreations of a Country Parson ...		2 12
St. Paul the Apostle, &c., &c. By Rev. J.S.Howson, D.D.		3 12
Notes on the British Pharmacopœia. By A. F. Haselden		2 0
Altar Incense; being Morning Watches, Evening Incense, and Altar Stones ...		2 0
Women, Past and Present. By John Wade ...		4 8
Bobbie and Harold: or the Young Marooners. By F. R. Goulding		1 8
Gleanings among the Sheaves. By Rev. C. H. Spurgeon		1 4
Cemetery and Churchyard Memorials. Designs for Tombs. By J. B. Robinson		12 0
The Modern practice of Boiler Engineering, &c. By Armstrong and Bourne		1 8
The Ladder of Life. By A. B. Edwards ...		0 12
The Red, White, and Blue, Monster Song Book ...		0 12
Barth's Illustrated Bible Stories		1 8
The A B C of Photography		0 12
Drama.—The Ticket of Leave		0 12
Russell's Songs, with Music		6 4
Moore's Irish Melodies, with Music		1 2
Weale's Road-making and repairing		0 12
—— Limes, Cements, Mortars, &c. ...		1 8
—— Land and Engineer Surveying ...		4 4
—— Recent and Fossil Shells, in 1 vol. ...		2 12
Complete Family Crochet Book		0 12
Weale's Photography. By Thornthwaite		1 2
Tampin's Harmonium Instructor		5 12
London Society, vol. I		7 4
—— vols. 2, 3, and 4, each		6 12
Bow Bells, vol I		1 0
Third Distinguishing Peasant, Marryatt's Code ...		1 8
Secret Service		0 12
Strange Career of T. Gander and friend		2 12
New Mysteries of London		1 2
Week For Better for Worse. 2 vols		15 12
Captain Rous on Horse Racing		2 12
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, 1864		2 0
Enquire Within upon Everything		0 8
Moore's Melodies, diamond edition		1 0
Translation of Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar		6 0
Forbes's Bagh-o-Bahar, in Hindoostanee		0 8
—— Hindoostanee Manual		2 12
Williams's and Epps's Diseases of Women ...		2 0
Hoppus's Measurer		2 12
Willkie Collins's No Name		4 8
—— The Woman in White		4 8
—— After Dark		3 12
Miss Braddon's Aurora Floyd		4 8
—— Lady Audley's Secret		4 8
The Last of the Cavaliers		5 4
Thackeray's Pendennis		5 4
—— The Newcomes		5 4
—— Vanity Fair		5 4
—— The Virginians		3 12
Hon'ble Mrs. Norton's Lost and Saved		2 0
Dumas' Monte Cristo		6 12
Reminiscences of Captain Gronow, 1st Series ...		2 0
Sleigh's Handybook of Criminal Law		4 8
Sylvia's Lovers. By Mrs. Gaskell		4 8
Addison on Torts. New Edn		25 0
Cover for Vol. 1 Welcome Guest		1 0
Ink Bottles for Travellers		5 0

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Passages are required:—
From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
From Bombay to Singapore.
For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Karwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam, per Steamer *India*, will be closed TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CALENDAR—May, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon, Saturday 21st..... 8h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th..... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	16	Jupiter rises 6.17.	5 26	6 26	6 59	7 31	
Tues.	17	Jupiter sets 11.26.	5 26	6 26	7 59	8 24	
Wed.	18	Saturn rises at 3. 2.	5 26	6 27	8 46	9 7	
Thur.	19	St. Dunstan.	5 25	6 27	9 28	9 49	
Fri.	20	Daybreak at 4h.3m.	5 25	6 28	10 10	10 29	
Sat.	21	Twilight ends at 7h. 50m. P.M.	5 25	6 28	10 48	11 7	
Sun.	22	Trinity Sunday.	5 25	6 28	11 27	11 47	

18th May 1864. Time—Sh. 30m. 0s.3.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	May 5	Kurrachee	May 4
Agra	April 30	Lahore	May 7
Allahabad	May 5	London	Apr. 18
Australia	Feb. 26	Mauritius	April 6
Alexandria	May 3	Madras	May 10
Bangalore	May 10	Malta	April 9
Calcutta	May 7	Meerut	May 6
Cape	Mar. 3	Oudh	May 4
Ceylon	Apr. 30	Punjaub	Mar. 27
Cochin	May 7	Penang	April 25
Delhi	April 30	Rangoon	Mar. 8
France	April 5	Suez	Apr. 28
Hongkong	April 15	Singapore	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1864.

Nil admirari is after all the only motto worthy to characterize the age which has long since lost the faculty of entertaining "sensations" and "surprises." One after another in quick succession we have seen a series of marvellous inventions during the last fifty years revolutionizing every detail of our social and domestic life, nor is there at the present moment any prospect of our accepting Finality with regard to the contrivances of the industrial arts for our convenience or our safety. In vain is the reference of our elders, *laudatores temporis acti*, to "good old times" when every thing was genuine and the ephemeral glitter of modern "improvement" was unknown. Change with us has almost become a synonym for improvement, and we are tempted to meet the regret of a setting generation at the innovations of the present with something akin to contempt. It is not, however, of material progress that we are desirous of speaking just at present. Mighty as the strides of science have been in that direction, there can be little question that in the subtler world of thought the advances made during the present century have been still more wonderful. As regards the laws to which it has pleased the Creator to subject the material world, speculation and experiment have during the last half century played fearful havoc with the theories which amply accounted to a more complacent generation for such phenomena as they thought worthy of investigation. As regards things physical prejudice has almost ceased to be. Nothing in short is now sacred from the scan of the philosopher. No amount of authority turns him aside from his enquiries. Horace affects a horror of what must come eventually of the *improbus labor* of men who oppose the decrees of Heaven. But what would Horace, whose highest type of audacity found its expression in the *Iapeti Genus*, say, could he compare their impious daring with that of modern men, who day by day torture Nature in the laboratory and the studio to wring from her fresh secrets for the benefit of the human race? In England at least heresy in the arts and manufactures has long ceased to entail persecution on the inventor, and the mechanical genius and the chemist divide between them in the intervals of peace the honours of the day. Even in war tradition and passion are no longer suffered to have uncontrolled disposal of our affairs, and albeit the Millennium, when jobbery and place-hunting shall cease, is still far away, we believe that there is already fairly realized in the competition of various arms a glimpse of that goodly sight a clear stage and no favour. Practice and theory have met together in spite of the protestations of the profession, and the country recognizes in the workshop of a private citizen a weapon in view of the merits of which it consents to effect a radical change in what was itself but recently perfection in the armament of the national force.

In the matter of religious sentiment there can be little doubt that the revolution has been still more extensive. Men still young can remember when it seemed doubtful whether the rising generation of England as represented by the youth of our Universities would incline towards Rome or infidelity. It was not long left in doubt. Since then a series of able writers have laid before the public hypotheses utterly incongruous with the accepted notions of matters recorded in Holy Writ. "Essays and Reviews," the talented leader of the Forlorn Hope, who managed by the way most successfully to conceal his identity from the public was found on examination to be full of errors, but the impetus the book gave to public thought was destined to survive and be productive of extensive perturbations. Backle at a later period presented to the world a wondrous work in which he undertook to explain all the occurrences of history by reference to certain well known rules, and throughout the whole masterly narrative of which the supernatural is utterly ignored. Darwin's "Origin of Species" followed with a deadly blow at the Mosaic narrative of the Creation, and since then the Inspiration of the Historical books, nay, even more, the question of Revelation itself, has been treated by many excellent as well as able men as among "open questions." But chief among the writers who for weal or woe have contributed so much to form as well as indicate the religious opinions of the day we must class the *Septem contra Christum* as they have been styled by their opponents, the authors of the famous "Essays and Reviews," and on a still more conspicuous post that simplest of all doubters the Bishop of Natal. He must be of simple faith indeed who with such incentives to inquiry insists on taking on trust all that the Scriptures contains in respect of Old Testament narrative as strictly and historically true.

A very remarkable phenomenon closely akin to the one we have been considering in England has been presented in the Roman Catholic community abroad. The recently held councils of Munich and Malines have as our readers know resulted in resolutions which, however carefully the members may have concealed it from themselves, lead necessarily to an eventual rupture with the See of Rome. Pio Nono's alarm and condemnation of their proceedings shows that His Holiness estimates the real significancy of the occurrence. To sever the belief in the narrative of mundane events from the doctrines of the Church is as the Pope justly feels the commencement only of the end—the "end" being the establishment within the Church of a second reformation more durable because based on principles of reason in a calmer mood than the first.

Our interest, however, centres naturally in the progress of events at home. The recent decision of the Privy Council in the case of the "Essays and Reviews" will probably have as its principal result an immense influence in stimulating the enquiries of speculative minds within the Church itself. For the *profanum vulgus* the chief attraction of the judgment lies principally we imagine with that portion of it which is already popularly supposed to have negatived the supposition of an eternity of punishment in another state. It does nothing of the sort of course, but in controversies of this particular character it becomes in the highest degree difficult to present in a popularly intelligible form the result of the incubration of the sages on the Law. As betokened by the scene at Oxford on the discussion as to Professor Jowett's salary the controversy is not yet at an end, but if we may take that incident as a guide the temper of the party in favour of free inquiry is certainly one more likely to commend itself to public favour than that of their opponents. It is a matter in which beyond the authority of Holy Writ we can look for no certainty, and for the determination of which we must therefore look rather to the question of verbal inspiration so seriously called in question by the various writers we have alluded to. The defensive position of course is simple enough: we find it pretty accurately defined in a letter to one of our contemporaries at home from the pen of a Reverend Divine. "Whatever," he says, "may be the precise meaning of the Greek word eternal," *no one can doubt* on reading the Scriptures that there are but two states or conditions after death, and that these states are 'fixed' we may gather from the fact that no other state or condition is ever mentioned by any of the inspired writers—to do away with the fixedness of the state after death is to deprive the Christian of one of his dearest aspirations, and the wicked man of the greatest incentive to virtue." This is and ever has been the truly ecclesiastical mode of propounding ecclesiastical topics to the consideration of the laity. It comes perhaps in the opinion of some scarcely within the province of a newspaper to discuss the merits of such mighty questions thus raised by a host of able writers in the Church of England. And yet to say sooth it is extremely difficult for the journalist to refrain from comment on matters in which the public take evidently so deep an interest, and with the press at home the subject has for some months formed part of a regular correspondence. Here at least we may boast of assuming the condition of interested yet scarcely on that score prejudiced spectators. The battle is one of reason, and in due time we make little question the earnest seeking after truth whether by laity or clergy will meet with its reward.

That with Englishmen the spirit of free enquiry sanctioned as it were by the Church will not degenerate into a "craving after neology" or mad rushing into infidelity" we believe from a little but significant circumstance connected with a recent work of considerable notoriety in France. Renan's "Life of Jesus" is a book written in the most material spirit and in it every miraculous incident of Christ's life is explained away, and his divine character here and there assailed with consummate skill which barely veils something like irreverence. In Paris we believe the work has passed through no less than 18 editions. In England the public would have none of it and has refused (although it was very creditably translated) to take one. There seems little danger, therefore, that the liberty conceded by the judgment of the Privy Council will be converted by the clergy into licence

What must we expect then as the result of the differences now existing within a Church which has at all times conceded as wide a margin to her professors as the Church of England? Whatever it be, we may console ourselves with the conviction that it will be arrived at by calm and dispassionate consideration. The reading public is so large at the present day that questions propounded by the press may fairly be said to be submitted to the ordeal of universal suffrage. Theological discussion seems during the last few years to have formed, moreover, a specially interesting subject; and we may rely upon it, if England have the good fortune to remain at peace the topic will increase in interest, and we may happily arrive ere long at, an opinion sufficiently unanimous to constitute the Church of England what she has long been in theory, but has long ceased to approximate to in fact, a National Church.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

XI.

The value of these provinces as a field for Agricultural and Horticultural enterprize cannot be over-estimated. The *Friend of India* who cannot look beyond the Editorial horizon of Serampore, and the Calcutta press whose horizon is bounded by the ditch, ignore almost entirely the splendid future that one day will dawn upon this part of India. The Serampore journal, in noticing the subject of tea cultivation in India, would give his readers to understand that out of Assam, and beyond the eastern frontier, there was no tea grown, or, if grown, none to be manufactured, and none that could reach the sea in quantities worth speaking of. Now we know in the Himalayas the prospects of the planters are infinitely more brilliant than those of any Assam planters, whether private individuals or companies; but it suits the *Friend's* interest to cry up Assam tea, and so no tea planter out of Assam has a chance of competing with the men in Assam and Cachar. Whereas the fact is that not only is the tea grown on the high lands of India very superior in quality to that produced in Assam, but it is more easily manipulated, as labour is plentiful, and it is from want of labour that the planters on the south-east and eastern frontier are just now suffering severely. Now I wish to draw the attention of your readers to the Santpoora range of hills, which as I have mentioned divide these provinces into nearly two halves. For tea and coffee cultivation these hills would appear to offer superior facilities. The soil is good, there is not too much rain, the plateaus are open and free from jungle, and the water is every thing that could be desired, the air is cool and invigorating, and the sun is not overpowering; and as soon as the railway is opened out from Bombay to Allahabad there will be no want of means of transport for the conveyance of the tea or coffee to the sea ports of either Presidency. I have often wondered that Government do not encourage the breeding and rearing of sheep, and establish large breeding farms of their own to prevent the present scarcity of rations for the troops from ceasing altogether. Mr. Temple, since he has been Chief Commissioner, has issued circulars to the Deputy Commissioners of the several districts to establish sheep farms as an experiment, and by giving advances to shepherds to try and get a better sort of sheep into the province. I visited one of these sheep farms at a place called Runnah the other day. The spot is well chosen, the three essentials for a sheep farm being found—shade, pasturage without limit, and abundance of good water;—but, owing to there being no European superintendence, the sheep have been dying off and the experiment has proved a failure. In the Dumoh district, too, the sheep in the experimental farm are dying off, the native shepherds preferring a *dolce far niente* life to looking after their flocks. A Mr. Chapman who has just bought some waste lands in that district has made an offer to the Chief Commissioner to take charge of this farm, and he guarantees the sheep will thrive, and the farm be a profit instead of a loss to Government. The hill ranges afford a dry soil, and in the valleys there is plenty of good grazing ground. In the Nagpore division the sheep breeding districts are Chanda and Wurda; in the former the flocks of sheep have been much thinned by the heavy rains which have prevailed during the last few years, but pasturage is abundant and shepherds are numerous. There are two breeds of sheep in Chandah, the larger species being the most valuable; these are bred rather for the sake of their wool than for the meat. In the Chutteshgur division it is said that for sheep grazing the pasturage is not good, although the supplies of mutton for the wants of the cantonment of Kamptee and of the civil station of Nagpore are chiefly met from the flocks in this division. The price of a sheep is from six to eight annas, and the Commissariat contractors by some means or other obtain sheep from the Raepore shepherds at prices so low that the shepherds complain of getting no profit. The best sheep breeding districts are in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda divisions, where the soil is dry, the air clear, and pasturage and water in abundance, and where, by planting clover, trefoil, &c., the farmer might soon improve his stock of sheep as well as the soil. The native shepherds in these divisions carry on a thriving trade, but, since the large influx of European troops, there has also been in these parts a perceptible falling off in the flocks of sheep. The Chief Commissioner has, however, offered prizes of from rupees 10 to rupees 20 to the shepherds for bringing the best flock of sheep to the fairs which are held in the cold season and in the spring; he has also desired the Deputy Commissioners and district officers to enlighten the shepherds as to the diseases their flocks of sheep are subject to, and to allow them to feed on all waste lands until they are taken up by applicants under the waste land rules. I would, therefore, strongly advise any of your readers on the look out for waste lands, and anxious to enter on sheep farming, to run down to those parts next cold season and have a look at the country: the difficulty at present is the travelling about, the want of good roads and means of communication, but, as soon as the railway is open, I feel assured sheep farms will be one of the merit of many parts of the province, especially as Government is willing to render the settler every assistance. Considering the fine herds of cattle I have seen in parts of the province, I am sure we might get really good milk and butter; this would be a good opening for any one with a small capital: in the cold season maunds of butter might be made, salted, and sent to the neighbouring stations for sale; cheeses might also be made. At present all the milk is turned into ghee, a very necessary article of consumption to the native population; but it would not lessen the quantity if European enterprize established a farm for the production of such articles as are consumed by Europeans, and thus ensured a wholesome and constant supply throughout the cold season, and some portion of the hot, for there is more than ample pasturage for the herds of cattle now revelling in the broad valleys of the Nerbudda. There are many parties to whom farming would be a most agreeable occupation, but who have not the means of establishing themselves, and to these Government might extend a helping hand, until they could get on independently of extraneous aid. It is a great pity that we should depend on America for our cotton and tobacco, when we have here soils so various, climates so diverse, that there is no production in the world which might not thrive in some part or other of these provinces. It may not do for the Government to have a monopoly in trade, but it is the object of every good Government to encourage liberally private enterprise—with the advance of trade there is the enhancement of revenue, inasmuch as the interest of the Government is involved in the multiplication of its resources, and it cannot with any grace withhold a premium to the energetic and the successful. Both natives and Europeans ought to be stimulated by prizes alike; lands should be made over on terms the most favourable to the planter or farmer; nor should the soil best adapted for certain vegetables be withheld from the enterprizing man, when its proprietor is incapable of improving it and growing the staples most in demand. It would not be necessary to expel him or appropriate the land without giving other plots of equal extent in exchange, or purchasing it at a fair value. Such exceptional cases would justify any measure. Now, in Bhilsa in the Nunsingpore district, tobacco is grown to a large extent, of a most agreeable flavour, and it is prized by the natives all over India. Many who have tried the tobacco in pipes prefer it to Cavendish, or Bird's-eye, or any other American tobacco, and this without any other preparation beyond that of moistening and cutting the leaves fine. The advantages, then, which the cultivation of tobacco promises are twofold—export and consumption in this country. The best leaves could be manufactured into cigars of every conceivable shape, the coarser leaves into pipe tobacco, and the refuse into the best tobacco for hookah smoking. Nearly every one in these provinces smokes the Trichinopoly cheroots, and prefers them to the Manilla, but to my taste the tobacco is strong, and has a pungent taste; this is not the case with the Bhilsa tobacco. In tobacco cultivation no man of energy can fail, provided he can manage a small capital economically, and I trust my remarks may have the effect of drawing the attention of your Bombay capitalists to the formation of a company to cultivate the weed in the waste lands of these provinces. I shall be most happy to give them any information if they will address me through your columns.

In your paper of the 2nd just received, you have an article on the productive powers of the soil, which of late years has much deteriorated, causing the falling off of the cultivation, and hence the high price of grain. I believe this is caused by the want of the renovating properties of the soil derived from manure, but the real evil I am certain is the sowing the seed in the same village and in the same field from year's end to year's end, and the true and only remedy would be to obtain grain from the other districts, in which the grain is known to be pure and large, and sow it in large quantities in the impoverished lands. I think, if this were carried out by the villagers, the result would show that the seed and not the soil is in fault. I am just trying the experiment and will let you know the result. So far then as agriculture, arboriculture, and horticulture have advanced as yet, there seems every reason to hope that these provinces will be surpassed by few parts of India; and, though "the meadows of ripe corn" are not here quite boundless, they are so beautiful in the rains and cold season as to remind one of parts of Devonshire and Herefordshire. All we want here is a little English capital. We have iron and coal companies, we shall soon have silk, tea, coffee, shellac, cotton, tobacco, and sheepfarming companies. I will only add in conclusion that I hope any of your readers who have spare capital will not go to the *Friend of India* under its new Editor for information as to where or how it may find the best field for laying it out to the best advantage.

FOREST RANGER.

The *Lahore Chronicle* hears from Delhi that the Railway line is to run through the Palace Fort, and the terminus to be erected in the

The same journal in publishing the judgment in the case of Bhag Sing, convicted of the murder of the Revd. Levi Janvier, who has been sentenced to suffer death, says:—We may mention that some days ago a paper in Goorumukhi was handed to the Deputy Commissioner of Ferozepur, by a deputation from the Priests, Nirmalas and Akalis, connected with the Great Temple there, with a contribution of 100 Rupees, of which the following is a translation:

"We have heard the circumstances of the death of the heroic Missionary gentleman who fell by the hand of a reckless Akali at the town of Anundpore. We are all extremely grieved at this mournful event. The Missionary gentleman was possessed of affable manners and an excellent disposition. Being struck by the hand of an unworthy person, this unusual occurrence, we all regret with great sorrow. The gentleman's family in consequence of his death, must have been thrown into great distress. Therefore, by way of helping the children of the heroic gentleman who died, we give 100 rupees out of our own pockets, and with sincerity of heart we pray to the Revered Guru, that, besides the unalienable reward the deceased receives from the Government of the country, he may receive additional paradise as a reward of his deeds, from the

The *Harkaru*, May 7, says that the Bank of Bengal Directors have agreed to a reduction on the Bank's rates of interest at their weekly meeting on Thursday last. The position of the Bombay Money Market is very unfavourable. The position, as shown from the published statement of accounts, continues to strengthen. The statement of the week ending the 20th April, as that ending the 27th April, shows the "Liabilities," as decreased by [illegible] the extent of 23 lakhs, and the Deposit accounts by [illegible] lakhs. On the "assets," the Bank has lessened its [illegible] *loan on Government Securities*, [illegible] Mercantile Bills discounted [illegible] 5 lakhs. The *Treasury* [illegible] 23 lakhs; and the Bank [illegible] *and silver*, at the [illegible] has increased 56 [illegible] *Silver Reserve* [illegible] ing close upon [illegible] present high value [illegible] the Bank Directo[illegible] considerable con[illegible] circumstances [illegible] adopted. A refu[illegible] will show to wha[illegible] loan business in [illegible] stringent rates. [illegible] and Discount wo[illegible] demand for loans [illegible] ployed its funds [illegible] if ample, reserve [illegible] Market was con[illegible] improbable drai[illegible] this market [illegible] latest Telegrams [illegible] ing Exchange. [illegible] runner of an eas[illegible] conclusion must [illegible] ever, as the den[illegible] siderable, for so[illegible] ping season.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

MERCARA, 12th May.
Steamer *Euphrates* anchored at Mangalore.
MADRAS, 12th May.
Steamer *Orissa* from Calcutta anchored.
MADRAS, 13th May.
Steamer *Sinda* from Calcutta anchored.
GALLE, 14th May.
Steamer *Jeddo* from China anchored.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 14th April.

Arrived Steamer *Jeddo* Hongkong 29th April, Singapore 7th, and Penang 9th May.

Gordon has recovered from his wounds, and is again in the field.

He has been successful as usual.

On the 11th April he attacked the Rebels at a place called Waisoo, where they were strongly entrenched, and very numerous.

After some shelling their left flank was turned, upon which they precipitately retreated.

The regular Imperial Troops who were acting in considerable force as auxiliaries to the Colonel pursued them and cut them up very severely, the line of retreat being literally strewed with dead.

The Rebels numbered previously to the action some fifteen thousand strong and the Imperialists some eight to ten thousand.

It is affirmed that four months more will put an end to the Taeping Rebellion.

Nothing important from Japan or the other Ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Malwa uncertain, nominally 745 dollars.
Patna, 520 dollars.
Benares, 495 dollars.
Exchange Bank Bills 4s. 9¼d. Private 4s. 9¼d.
Cotton unsaleable.
Steamer *Singapore* arrived from Bombay on the 22nd instant.
Shanghai advices to the 22nd instant.
Malwa, 515 Taels.
Patna new, 385 Taels.
Patna old, 375 Taels.
Exchange on London: Bank Bills 6s. 4¾d.
On India 302 to 303 Rupees.
Cotton 20 to 22 Tels per Picul.
At Hongkong Exchange on India: Bombay 224½ rupees, Calcutta 226 Rupees.

HOME LETTERS.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 18th April.

There are few pleasanter days in the annual round of London life than the artist's Reception Tuesday, and although low grey cloud, the dreaded east wind, and drifting rain did their worst to mar the effect of the paintings, it was pleasant in spite of these drawbacks. It may be necessary to explain that the first Tuesday in April is the latest day on which by the rules of the Royal Academy pictures can be received for the Exhibition which opens on the first Monday in May, and that those who have entrance to the studios do well to avail themselves of the opportunity of seeing works to better advantage than in a crowded gallery. And a pleasing pilgrimage it is. Thackeray was strongly of opinion and has often expressed it in his works, that the community most free from jealousy, most fortunate in their class of labour, and most satisfied with its results, is that of the painters and the conclusion will, I think, be readily greed to after a round of visits on the Reception Day. Whether you enter the studio of the prosperous R. A., rich in tapestried walls and gildeather screens, where visitor's servants crowd the hall, and the owner, calmly conscious of his indefeasible right to places "on the line" for all his works, is quietly showing them to some noble patron from whose friendly lips you overhear something about sending the carriage to meet the five o'clock train on Thursday—or climb the stairs to some room, one of a waven of studios built upon speculation, where two or more good fellows in that hearty companionship so delightful to the mind of our lost realist have set forth their works to the best advantage, and are busily with their own pictorial hands hammering away at some small matter of carpentry, speculating the while on the fate in store for them at the hands of that much-abused body the Hanging Committee,—no impression is one of satisfaction. The winter's work is complete, by a final steady effort has been finished in due time, and the worn but joyful face of the artist looks confidently a more than one visible and tangible proof of is right hand's cunning which he is about to intrust to a lottery where after all the blanks rom a smaller proportion to the prizes than almost anywhere else. The prospects for his year's Academy Exhibition are good, although the House of Lords' frescos continue to absorb the whole time of some of the chiefs of the profession. Millais' works are three in [illegible] two of which are singularly close [illegible] of two exhibited by him last year. [illegible] sermon" has been followed by the [illegible] sermon," and the eyes of the little [illegible] which were last year wide open under [illegible] influence of awe and novelty, are now closed [illegible] as those of Argus by Mercury's long-[illegible] after dinner stories. This charming [illegible] painting needs no higher praise than to say [illegible] it is worthy of its companion from whom one [illegible] is will not be severed. So much can [illegible] be said of a group of two children [illegible] on a drawing-room carpet in front of a [illegible] screen. This is obviously a reminiscence [illegible] last year's "Wolf's Den," but lacks the [illegible] of that master-piece. The painting [illegible] excellent, the flesh solid and delicate, and the [illegible] lace, and velvet perfect marvels of imitation, while the composition is as masterly as might be [illegible] for from so practised an artist. But the Wolf's Den was one of those happy transcripts from Nature which cannot be reproduced. The [illegible] notion of converting a grand piano into a wild beast's lair, the admirably inaccurate zoology of the chief wolf, who obviously intended to depend on his claws for seizing his prey, and the

to go to church is what all are anxious for. For some time past the church here has been acknowledged to be too small for the congregation, and a proposal was made to enlarge it. On this proposal the Madras Government has put its veto, recommending instead the erection of a new church somewhere between this and the commencement of the next century. I will allow this recommendation to pass as a subject for future history, but the point on which our unquestionable spiritual solicitude turns is the stand made against the Imperial proposal to *let* the seats in the present church. With reference to this proposal the chaplain and trustees thus addressed the Madras Government :—

"If the church at Ootacamund were sufficiently large to accommodate all throughout the year, or if we had to provide room simply for the permanent residents, and comparatively few visitors who come hither between October and March, the plan adopted at the Cathedral might possibly succeed here. But our difficulty arises from the pressure of a very large influx of visitors from all parts of India during the hot season, who, to us, would be completely excluded from the church, if the large majority of the sittings be made the property of the permanent residents ; and there can be no doubt that the disappointments and inconvenience which would consequently be experienced must lead to a great deal of bad feeling, for which there could be no reason whatever, so long as the accommodation which the little church affords is thrown open to all in common, without favour and without preference.

"The church, including the gallery, will not hold more than 350 men, so that, after making the necessary deductions for public functionaries, choir and church servants, and about 80 sittings for the poorer classes, the outside number of sittings to be let would be about 225, the greater part of which, if not all, would be immediately absorbed by permanent residents.

"Under these circumstances we beg most respectfully, but most earnestly, to recommend that the whole of the church be left entirely free, and that the question of letting the seats be postponed."

Much as the conduct of the chaplain and the trustees has been questioned, I presume in ignorance of facts, the above extracts go to show that, if the spiritual functionaries here cannot bring rain by praying for it, they have at all events submitted a humble petition for free sittings in the local place of worship.

As connected with a place not far removed from Ootacamund, I may perhaps allude to the recent notification regarding the adjustment of the debts of the Mysore Rajah. The notification said that all claims were to be sent to an officer (Mr. Bickerton, Small Causes Court Bangalore) for registration and liquidation. A friend writing from Mysore informs me that a modification of this announcement has been suggested nominally by the Rajah, but there is every reason to believe proceeding from his minister. The modification is that the claims should be submitted to the Rajah, and by him forwarded to the receiving officer. Any one familiar with the chicanery prevalent in a native court will see at once the dodge of this amendment. Mr. Bowring, the Commissioner, it is to be hoped, will see it ; if he does not, no end of difficulties will be the way of the pro rata settlement of honest and legitimate creditors, whilst those disposed to have their claims settled at any sacrifice will find the path as smooth as a wooden pavement.

Of local news I have no more to give you just now, beyond the fact that the hills look fresh after the recent rains, and that the grass is green at the modification aforesaid presumes most of the creditors of the Mysore Rajah to be.

COCHIN, 6TH MAY.

SHIPPING operations are carried on with more than usual vigour, and almost all the vessels here are trying to get away as soon as they can, before the monsoon sets in. The land winds being just now precarious, some of the vessels have engaged the services of the steamer *Euphrates* which arrived here this morning, and the French ship *Immaculée Conception* and the English ship *Frederick Basil* have been towed out by her to-day. *Mary Ann* will be towed out on the steamer's departure. The weather is just now very fine, but it would be well if all the vessels in the Roads be prepared for any change.

The *Dreadnought* is under repairs. She arrived here from Colombo on the 16th ult. leaky ; she has discharged her cargo, which will be reshipped for London, on her repairs being completed.

We have had a performance here on Monday last, the 2nd instant, one Mr. McKinlay who described himself as a comic vocalist, being the performer. The least that can be said of it is that, besides his going out of the programme altogether, the whole affair was a complete failure.

The steamer *India* is expected to leave this to-morrow morning.

H. M. Steamer *Severn* and H. M.'s sloop *Pantaloon* arrived here on the 25th ultimo. They remained at this port for four days, and left for Trincomalee.

The only vessels now in the harbour loading for London are the *P. J. F. Burchard*, and *Lorton Vale*. The *Fort Regent*, *Virgilia*, and *Jane* are loading on the Coast.

KURRACHEE, 10TH MAY.

THE little State of Bhawulpore has once more been convulsed and once more pacified. It seems that another relative of the reigning Khan rose against him, and after some successes was defeated and is again a refugee in British territory. The Khan, irritated by these frequent insurrections and unable to reach the instigators of them who make a run for our bridle the moment a reverse overtakes them, has been retaliating upon the British Government for affording them shelter, by inspiring a few of its native subjects. This may lead to some of those complications the knots of which have now and then to be severed by the sword of annexation.

The difficulty mentioned in my last as having occurred between the Ameers at or near Hyderabad, though quite serious enough, is not so bad as it was first represented. None of the Talpoors were wounded, but the Patell who has deposed one of them, Meer Khan Mahomed, led on the party which assembled against him and his friends. It seems deponent and some half-dozen other headmen of the Jayrejee tribe, were busy digging a water-course when they were set upon and beaten, and their mango topes burnt to the ground. This occurred in the Tanda district where the Meer has a large jagheer.

A rather ludicrous circumstance has transpired with reference to the meeting held lately to assess the degree of confidence in Mr. Hasan El Medini, Second Judge of the Small Cause Court. In a very full and elaborate report of the proceedings on that occasion published in the *Our Paper* a short speech was put down to the account of a native pleader named Atmaram Pretumdass, of which notice was taken in the *Sindian* in consequence of a personal attack therein made against the Editor of that journal. This, it appears, on being brought to the Vakeel's notice, was the first intimation he had ever received of making any speech at all at the meeting in question. Mr. Atmaram who seems to have attended that meeting to leave no cause to the Second Judge to entertain any ill-will against him, and is otherwise desirous of going smoothly through the world, did not like to be put forward as the writer of this speech, and accordingly he called upon the Editor of the *Our Paper* and required him to state that he had never made the particular speech. The Editor tried hard to convince the Vakeel that he had indeed pronounced it, but the latter could not be convinced of the fact, and so the other day the *Our Paper* had to admit that it was all a mistake ; though a disingenuous attempt was made at the same time to lead the reader to believe that, if Mr. Atmaram did not make the speech, somebody else did. The fact of it is, as asserted by the *Sindian* before this came to light, the speeches published were as much the production of the Editor of the *Our Paper* as were the resolutions themselves. Nothing further has been heard of the vote of confidence since the expose.

The Criminal Sessions have just closed. The calendar was light, but the trials were rather long, owing to Mr. Weeding's great fund of patience which seems inexhaustible. Two adultery cases came up in one of which the prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, whilst in the other the penalty inflicted was only Rs. 25. This is making a farce of the enactment against this description of offence. Mr. Rochfort, a newly arrived Barrister, and a painstaking man, conducted the prosecution.

The Commissioner is still out in the hills. A private letter received from his camp says that want of water in those parts will compel him to return soon. The journeys are represented as being very fatiguing.

A Station Cricket Club is in course of organization. Mr. Weeding, who is an ardent lover of the willow, is the chief mover in the matter, and already it has received many supporters.

The wreck of the *Talpoor* was sold by auction last Tuesday. Mr. Robert Mackenzie bought it for about Rs 3,000 ; and the stores, and mechanery, taken out of her, were sold for about Rs. 7,000 more ; so that we have an effect of say Rs. 10,000 against a loss of about six lacs of rupees. Had the wreck been sold earlier it would have fetched at least Rs. 50,000. So much for the "glorious delays" of red-tape which, in this case, have protracted the sale of much valuable property until the monsoon, when the difficulties of recovering it have greatly depreciated it. The first symptoms of the monsoon, by the way, have declared themselves in the shape of a heavy shower last Saturday night.

My budget is necessarily short this time. We have been very dull since the last mail went out.

BOMBAY.

THE Egyptian steamer *Nedjde* proceeds to Aden in a day or two and will tow the P. & O. Co.'s tugboat *Mazagon* across.

MR. CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE PARUCK, we hear, intends to open an English and Gujerathi School at Mahim from the 1st of June next.

IT is stated that Baee Mooteebaee, a lady of the Wadia family, has presented a sum of Rs. 10,000 to the Dispensary which is to be opened at Parell, in honour of the late Lowjee Wadia.

A LARGE quantity of cotton has recently arrived in Bombay by sea. The Arthur Bunder was literally jammed on Saturday last, without even an outlet for passengers disembarking at the Bunder steps.

THE *Bonaces* has taken home a present for the Regent's Park Zoological Gardens, in the shape of a very handsome, full grown cheetah. The animal was berthed on deck in a commodious cage, and allowed the liberal allowance of 4 lbs. of mutton per diem for its food.

BOMBAY will, at all events, have a respectable evening's entertainment next cold season. Signor Caglie's subscription list for bringing out an Opera Company, singers, orchestra, and *danseuses*, is fast filling up, and he proceeds to Italy by an early mail to make the necessary arrangements.

VISITORS to Matheran say a more delightful season was never experienced there. The air is described as deliciously cool compared to Bombay ; the place is crammed to overflowing ; and unless arrangements are made beforehand accommodation is not to be had for either "love or money."

A MAN of the Gorobe caste, named Suddoo Bhickoo, now lies in a dangerous state in the Jamsetjee Hospital from the effects of a severe beating he received a few days ago from a number of his castemen in the neighbourhood of the Dhobee Talao. Two of the persons who committed this outrage are in custody.

WE learn that Government have subscribed for one hundred copies of the Marathi translation of "Kinderley's Law of Evidence," and fifty of the Gujerathi edition. Messrs Mukoondrao Bhasker and Rao Sahib Wishwanath Narayan Mandlik are the translators of this very important work. These translations will prove to be very useful to native judicial officers in the mofussil.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The first instance of a woman passing a regular and formal examination for the medical profession took place at the Apothecaries' Hall on Thursday week ; when Miss Elizabeth Garrett duly passed her first examination, having complied with the regulation of the Apothecaries' Act.—*Illustrated London News, April 9.*

WE understand that the Judges of the High Court have appointed Mr. J. P. Green, Barrister-at-law, legal referree to the Committee appointed to report on the expositions of Hindoo and Mahomedan Law. Messrs. Raymond West, W. B. Mullock, and Dr. Buhler are the members of the Committee.

THE POISONING CASE.- We understand that the executive police have succeeded in tracing out all the circumstances connected with this very atrocious case of murder, and five persons are now in custody against whom the chain of evidence is said to be near complete. In another column we give the evidence of the witnesses already examined before the Coroner. The adjourned inquest will be held on Friday next, the 20th inst. at 10 A. M.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor at Parell Gardens this evening :—

Overture.—"Public" .....Somerlatt.
Selection (Op).—"Stiffilio" .....Verdi.
Waltz.—"Donna Sabine" .....Henrion.
Selection (Op.)—"Der Wildschutz" .....Lortzing.
Quadrille.—"Les Fete des Lilas" .....Lamotte.
Galop.—"Enzflosse" .....Kuhner.

MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES.—A Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, precisely, for the election of two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, to supply, until the next triennial election, the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of the late Major Curtis and Mr. J. F. Hutchinson ; and for the disposal of certain other business which will be laid before the Worshipful Bench at this meeting.

THE allotment of the shares of the Bombay Presidency Bank has taken place. The Bank has been received with great favour and its shares already command a high premium. The India and China Financial Association is announced, on the model of those which have been so successful at home ; and we understand the applications are already numerous. The allotment of the East India Bank, which is brought out under distinguished Native direction, is expected in a few days.—*Bombay Saturday Review.*

A SURVEY of the disabled *Caudia* was held while the *Malta* laid in Aden Harbour, which resulted in a report to the effect that she would be fit to proceed to sea in four or five days, although her passenger accommodation would be very deficient. It is computed that no less then 150 tons of coals had got into the bilges, and it was these which choked the pumps. The damage done is estimated at £5,000. It is unlikely the *Caudia* will make another voyage to Suez as it has for some time been in contemplation to send her to England for the purpose of being renewed.

THE steamer *Dalhousie*, under the command of Captain Mead, left on Saturday, for the Red Sea, whither she has gone for the purpose of enquiring into the recent outrages committed in Abyssinia. This vessel arrived at Bombay about a fortnight ago with her intermediate shaft broken. During her stay in harbour she was docked and had a new shaft made and fitted. She went on a trial trip last Thursday morning, when everything not only worked satisfactorily, but the vessel steamed faster than she had ever been known to do before.

Two or three very awkward mistakes occurred on Saturday owing to the mail steamer and the *Dalhousie* both starting for Aden the same day. A butler in charge of an officer's baggage mistook the *Benares* for the *Dalhousie* ; and a Parsee, his wife, family, and effects also did the same thing. Fortunately the error was discovered before the pilot left at the Outer Lighthship. The Parsee, however, was so taken with his comfortable quarters on board the *Benares* that nothing would induce him to leave her, and as a kind-hearted Parsee gentleman, proceeding to England, guaranteed his passage, and his family were allowed to remain.

The Pilots are in as great a strait as ever, and still have to use tonics and dinghies for the purpose of going off to ships. None of the men who struck work are to be again employed, and out of the whole number in the service, only sufficient to man two boats remained steady to their duty. These have received an increase to their pay, but as it will be impossible for the pilots to go off in dinghies in the monsoon, prompt measures to remedy the evil will have to be taken at once. A good deal of doubt is expressed as to the seaworthiness of the steamer *Victoria* for the Rock Station during the monsoon. Her sponsons, it is said, will render it dangerous for boats to go alongside her, while her age and general inefficiency render her a doubtful boon to the pilots in the South-West monsoon.

The following Gentlemen have passed their Examination successfully before the Civil and Military Examination Committee. The examination was held in the Town Hall during the last week.

In Marathi.

R. T. REID, Esq. LL.D. Barrister-at-Law. Lieutenant C. C. Pemberton, 21st Brigade R. A.

In Gujerathi.

Lieutenant H. Gibson, 11th Regiment N. I.

In Persian.

Lieutenant T. L. Fraser, 14th Regiment N. I.

In Hindoostanee.

Lieutenant F. S. Leacock, 5th Regiment N. I. Ensign C. A. Carthew, 33rd Regiment N. I.

MR RICHARDSON AND HIS SHERISTEDAR.—WE hear that the enemies of Mr. Richardson's Sheristedar, having been foiled in their vain attempts at fabrications and inventions to complete the ruin of the Sheristedar, have now resorted to the unmanly and instigating the poor ryots to prefer representations to Government in respect to the private character of this unfortunate man. A few of the simpletons of Ahmednuggur have forwarded an "Urzee" to Government, accompanied, not by any documents or vouchers in support of their allegations, but by two *photographs* purporting to be the likenesses of Mr. Mahayshwer and his mistress. What in the name of goodness has this story (if it has any leg to stand upon) to do with the subject in dispute? If such private, though in no way criminal, character of a person were to be taken as an excuse (and a lame and a sham excuse it is) why, we shall have to expose things which would at once cause a great havoc not only amongst the native but amongst the European officials of Government also.—*Indian Banner, May 14.*

THE MUTINOUS CREW OF THE "LADY FRANKLIN."—The crew of the British ship *Lady Franklin*, Captain Rawle ; now lying in Bombay harbour, suddenly struck work last week in a body on the day she was to have left this for Calcutta, on the plea that the vessel was unseaworthy. The men (fourteen in number) were placed before Mr. Oliver, the Senior Magistrate of Police, who remonstrated with them on their proceedings, when they agreed to return to their duty on the understanding that the ship should undergo a fresh survey. Mr. Lowe, and Mr. McLauchlan, Marine Surveyors, of the Port, were accordingly requested to make a survey of the vessel, and they reported as follows :—" Having surveyed the ship *Lady Franklin* they considered her perfectly sound and seaworthy in all respects, and fit to proceed to Calcutta." Notwithstanding that the men were thus assured of the seaworthiness of the ship, they still pertinaciously refused to return to their duty, or to proceed in her to sea. They also made use of the most abusive, obscene, and threatening language to Captain Rawle and his officers, breaking out in fact into open mutiny. On Saturday last, they were again placed before Mr. Oliver, when they persisted in refusing to go to sea, or to be sent on board the vessel, which they said was in a leaky state, but which assertion was untrue. Under these circumstances, the Magistrate had no alternative but to punish them as the Merchant Seamen's Act directs, and they were severally sentenced to ten weeks' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

The obstinacy of these fourteen men has completely crippled a fine ship ready for sea, she being left without her captain and officers on board. She has been for some days under demurrage, and will probably have to ship an entire new crew to take her to Calcutta. About a month ago three of the crew were sent to the House of Correction for assaulting the second mate, and for chasing him with a knife. These men were discharged from prison a few days ago, and were sent on board the ship and are the ring-leaders in the present combination to disobey the lawful commands of their officers in refusing to do duty or to proceed to sea in the ship.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic in the week ending May 1st,	1864.	
No. of Passengers 67,573 Amount.....	43,963	2 8
Merchandize	135,802	8 3
Total...	179,765	10 11
Corresponding week last year.		
OPEN 495¼ MILES.		
No of Passengers 63,243 Amount.....	31,559	14 11
Merchandize	66,726	8 11
Total...	98,286	7 0

LIGHTING THE APPROACH TO THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

MR. WILLIAM PARKES, Civil Engineer, in a letter dated the 28th March, ultimo, reported to the Secretary of the Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, the result of his investigation of the above question. A similar report was submitted to the Board in April last, by a Committee composed of Messrs. Andrew Grant, George Inverarity and others. The papers connected with this matter had been placed on Saturday last, in the Editor's Room at the disposal of the press. The following is the Resolution of His Excellency the Governor in Council :—

RESOLUTION.—Beside the Port Fund, the Pilotage receipts have been placed at the disposal of the Harbour Board, and these have hitherto exceeded the expenditure of above Rs. 50,000 per annum. If the cost of the Kenery Island lights be defrayed thereupon, the matter must be clearly explained for the satisfaction of the Government of India. The Government of course would be willing to advance the money if necessary on a clear understanding of repayment by instalments. The Government quite agrees in the proposal to build the double lights at Kenery Island and to remove the Colaba Lighthouse to the spot indicated in the Board's letter.

SUSPICIOUS CASE OF POISONING BY ARSENIC.

AN Inquest was held on the 11th and 12th instant, at the Jamsetjee Hospital, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo boy, named Gunputrao, aged about ten years. The facts of the case will appear from the following evidence recorded by Mr. Connon, the Coroner.

Bheema, woman, deposed.—I am the widow of Zendow Jawajee, and live at Byculla. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was my son by the late Zendow Jawajee, who has been dead for several years. The deceased returned from school yesterday (10th instant) morning about 10 o'clock, when he was quite well. He went out at that time for a little and returned, saying to me he had got sweetmeats called burfi from the shop of one Rewoo, here present. Luxamon Poondalick also here present. Deceased said he was fortunate in having got this. Deceased also said he had got a copper coin, one quarter of an anna, from the said Luxamon Poondalick. I asked deceased why he did not bring burfi to me. He said the said Luxamon insisted on his eating it where they met, that was at a temple called Marottee temple, situated at Byculla, a temple built by my father-in-law, Soongater. Deceased became sick and vomited white matter. I gave him whey. He vomited more, and therefore I brought him to this Hospital, suspecting he had been poisoned. I remained with him while he was being treated here, but he died soon after about o'clock yesterday evening. There has been litigation in the High Court between me and the said Luxamon Poondalick, and the said Rewoo his wife, and a suit in which I was plaintiff and they defendants was decided a few days ago in my favour. Luxamon invited my children to dine in her house last Friday. I would not allow it. I suspect the said Luxamon Poondalick and the said Rewoo of compassing the death of my son, and I suspect one Gunnesh Mutcoo, a Brahmin, also present, of being privy to their designs. A year ago my son-in-law died. Then Gunnesh said to me, on my grief, "why do you carry on this litigation ? you will have to cry for your son before the year is out." Gunnesh is the keeper of the Marottee temple aforesaid. He and my mother-in-law enjoy the profits of this temple. My deceased son was the heir to this property. I am on bad terms with my mother-in-law, also with the said Gunnesh.

Motee Wittoo, a police havildar, deposed.—I do duty at Camatecpoora. Yesterday afternoon, at about four o'clock, the last witness, Bheema, came to me and complained that her son, the deceased, had been poisoned, and she said she suspected Luxamon Poondalick to be present. In consequence of this I apprehended the said Luxamon Poondalick and brought him in presence of deceased while suffering here. I asked the deceased what he had to eat. He said "burfi" and pointed out to Luxamon Poondalick, saying, he was the person who gave it to me. He also said that Luxamon Poondalick had given him a pice. Upon this Luxamon said nothing. Afterwards on my asking Luxamon if he had done this, he said he had not. This was when we were leaving deceased. I searched the house and shop of Luxamon and found two paper parcels, and some roots, here produced.

John Mackenzie, M. B., deposed.—I am an Assistant Surgeon in H. M.'s Bombay Army, and attached to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay. On Tuesday last, the 10th instant, the deceased was admitted into one of my wards. I saw him first at 6 o'clock P. M. On that day when I found him suffering from symptoms of irritant poison. I treated him accordingly, but he was in a moribund state, and past the reach of all remedy. I understand he died that night. Yesterday at the request of the Coronor of Bombay, I made a post-mortem examination. The body was a healthy looking subject. The head and contents were healthy, as were also the organs of the chest. The stomach contained about three ounces of yellowish glary looking fluid in which small masses of creamy looking matter were found. The mucous membrane of the stomach was inflamed. The intestines also contained material similar to that found in the stomach. The liver, spleen, kidneys, and other organs were healthy. In my opinion the appearances in the stomach and intestines were such as might be produced by an irritant poison. I handed over the stomach, its contents, and part of the upper portion of the intestines to Dr. Herbert Giraud, Chemical Analyser to Government.

Herbert Giraud, Doctor of Medicine, deposed.—I am a Surgeon Major in H. M.'s Bombay Army, one of the Surgeons of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital at Bombay, and Chemical Analyser to Government. Yesterday, 11th instant, midday, I received from Assistant Surgeon Mackenzie, the last witness, a human stomach, a portion of intestine, and a liquid, all enclosed in a bottle which was sealed. The inner coat of the stomach had here and there adhering to it a considerable quantity of a white cloudy looking matter, manifestly of the nature of starch. I deposited in it at the bottom of the bottle. I subjected this white substance, both from the stomach and from the liquid, to chemical analysis and proved it to be arsenious acid commonly called white arsenic. It was in the state of very fine powder. There was sufficient present to prove fatal if taken internally to several persons.

Bhicoo, woman, deposed.—I am the wife of one Tookaram, a goldsmith, with whom I am not now living. I live near Bheema, the first witness, mother of the deceased, and make my living as a nurse. On Saturday morning last, I saw the woman Rama come to the house of Bheema, and invite Bheema's children to a dinner party on the following day. Bheema declined to allow her children to go. At 8 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday the 10th instant, I saw the man Luxamon Poondalick going towards Byculla along the Byculla road. I asked him where he was going. He said to Marottee Temple at Byculla. This man Luxamon is my casteman and my acquaintance : therefore I asked him this question : I have never been on bad terms with Luxamon or his wife. Bheema is not of my caste, and Luxamon and his wife are not related to me in any way, otherwise than as being of the same caste. I was told to come here by police havildar Motee Wittoo, already examined before this inquest.

The Coroner adjourned the inquiry for further investigation until Friday, the 20th instant, at 10 A. M.

THE WEEK.

(From the Saturday Review, May 14.)

THIS week has again brought "our railways" into notice by the remand for trial of the engine-driver Duffin. Whether Duffin did or did not break the law by a neglect of duty is matter now for a very competent tribunal to pronounce upon. We have not to say one word about it. But we presume that whatever Duffin did or did not do is of small importance relatively to the conduct of the person or persons who compelled him to start about an hour after his time, and to run a risk which it was surely never contemplated by a same management that men like Duffin should be exposed to. So far as the lives of the public are concerned, the one question of importance is, who obliged the man, in defiance of the Company's own regulations laid down, to run within ten yards of a collision ?

The commercial operations of Bombay are still expanding. The last news of interest is the establishment of an Indian copy of the Credit Mobilier under the name of the Financial Association of India and China. This undertaking, strengthened as it is by the names on its direction, can hardly fail of success in its own line. In business which is strictly banking, we fancy, Bombay opportunities are already made the most of.

With all this our means of communication with the outside world are but tardily strengthening themselves, while the middle classes are being slowly but effectually garotted by the still growing evil of the high prices. Practical men and theoretical men alike agree in anticipating a still further rise in the price of necessaries, while neither class are agreed upon a remedy. The question, indeed, has been, hitherto, merely local, and the Calcutta Government have not before been able to content themselves with snubbing what attempts here have been made to apply remedial measures. But the evil is spreading as well as growing, and sooner or later the whole Empire threatens to be panting within its anaconda folds. It is unlikely that the middle classes of the Punjaub and the North West will display so much patience, so much intelligent patience as is exhibited by the mass in this Presidency, where the educated class of native gentlemen is at once large, well-affected, and more influential even than its apparent numerical strength would lead hasty observers to suspect. The practical famine silently endured here will be met there with curses as loud as deep on the supposed author of it.

Lately we were every week looking to the North West frontier for news of war. Now the North East is threatening to possess for us the same sort of interest. Military movements and measures are being made which show that Sir John Lawrence will not lightly pass over the conduct of the Bhootanese. If hostilities do take place, they will not be quite a joke. A war in a mountainous country always finds out the weak points of an invading force in a way which no other warfare does. The first war with Nepaul is a standing comment upon the peculiar weaknesses of the Anglo-Indian army. The precedent is not without pertinence just now. With or without an invasion of Bhootan, an invasion of Nepaul is sooner or later inevitable in the present temper of Khatmandoo administration. We may be thankful that the compaign in the North West has afforded us a very thorough and complete course of lessons in hill fighting. Those lessons disclosed that there was something for us still to learn. Armstrongs, Enfields, and Rifle instruction have not as yet given us the superiority we should enjoy over the hill barbarians on our frontiers.

Some hill fighting of a different sort has been waging in this Presidency. Captain Morgan's little difficulty with the "Wadia" has been carried into the cricket field, where the gallant captain has been more decisively and pleasantly made the victor than it seems he has been or is to be in the law courts. The recent cricket match at Poorundhur is not very noticeable in a purely sporting sense. But those who hail with satisfaction every approach to a practical and just equality between the different races here in India subject to Her Majesty will not disclaim an interest in a game at cricket where the players were English soldiers and officers on the one side, against Parsee gentlemen and English soldiers on the other. All the Parsee players we believe were under-graduates or graduates of the Bombay University.

Sir Matthew Sausse goes home this mail, we believe to return again. This is not the time then, to review his career, but it is impossible to pass over without notice the tribute of praise paid to him by a respectable native paper. Every word of that praise is well deserved. But it is doubly pleasing, as coming from those who ought to appreciate most highly the value of that independent administration of justice under a despotic government which it will be the highest boast of Sir Matthew Sausse to have practically maintained throughout the amalgamation of the independent Supreme Court with the Government Board of Sudder Judges.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GRANT BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable columns, I would venture to bring to the notice of the residents of Grant's Buildings my having heard that the rent of all was to be raised something like 40 or 50 per cent.—in revenge I presume on account of the recent exposé in your Journal of the sanitary state of the buildings, and the consequent prompt measures of the Municipal authorities. The rents are high enough in all conscience, having been raised already I hear (under the present proprietorship) about 50 per cent.

ONE OF THE RESIDENTS.

THE COORLA MILL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.—I have read in your journal of the 11th instant, that the Coorla Mill was closed, owing to the cholera now prevailing there amongst the labourers for a week and more, but such was not the case. It was only closed for one day when the labourers, I mean the Hindoos, had taken holiday for performing some kind of ceremony in order to pacify the epidemic which broke out suddenly amongst them. The scourge has now been greatly abated, and the Mill is in working order. I shall thank you to publish this letter in your valuable journal for the information of the shareholders.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

THOS. W. TAYLOR, MANAGER.

14th May.

THE LATE INDIAN NAVY,

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.—Can you or any of the numerous perusers of your daily journal inform me, why the *writers* entered by order of the Government of Bombay for the troop-ships *Dalhousie*, *Coromandel*, and *Prince Arthur* had *no* provision whatever made them either in the shape of *remuneration gratuity* or pension on the abolition of the late Indian Navy, although some of that class had served for upwards of three years before the abolition ?

ONE INTERESTED.

Bombay, 14th May.

THE PARSEES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.—The last number of the *Friend of India* received in Bombay contains the following paragraph. which I will thank you to insert in your valuable journal :—

"The following estimate of the character of a portion of the diary of Kunwar Sain Nunder Sen, the deputy from the Brahmo Somaj who has recently visited Madras and Bombay. The diary appears in the columns of the *Indian Mirror* :—"The Parsees, though they do not regenerate cattle, are not less conservative than the Hindoos, and adhere to the policy of compromise. In spite of their enlightened notions, they still wear the *kusti* or *potite*, (holy thread), use cow's urine for the purification of the heart, stick to the revolting and barbarous custom of exposing dead bodies to be sent into pieces by vultures and wild beasts instead of burying or burning them, lest by so doing they defile the earth or fire, both of which are held in the Zend as gods, and observe several other domestic and social ceremonies which they know to be absurd and pernicious. Whose do they fear, if not their *Dustoors* or High Priests ?"

The above picture of the Parsees drawn by the hand of Baboo Keshub Chunder is so far correct. And yet the Parsees cease not to boast they are a civilized people. But with such facts as the above staring them in the face, they ought to be a little less pretentious than they are.

X. Y.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

LIEUTENANT ANDERSON, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.—*Lahore Chronicle, May 7.*

COCHIN.

ADVICES from the Neliampathy range of Hills speak well of the prospects of Coffee cultivation in those parts of the Cochin State. Our correspondent, however, draws attention to the annoyances and difficulties the Planters have already commenced to experience in respect to the disobedience of Native contractors. The system of advances in India, is doubtless, a miserable system but with all its drawbacks its system with which the European Planter cannot dispense. In the planting districts of British India, where the breach of contract Act is in force the evil is surely sad enough but in Native States like Travancore and Cochin where no law exists by which breaches of contract can be punished the Planter is altogether at the mercy of his contractors. With a view, therefore to ensure some degree of freedom from the results of Native chicane and cupidity it would be well for Travancore and Cochin to pass a legislative enactment in assimilation with the Act XIII of 1839 that is in opration in British India.—*Chronicle. May 7.*

THE MURDER OF MR. JANVIER.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, May 7.)

THE CROWN *versus* BHAG SING, SON OF RUNJEET SING.—CHARGE, MURDER.

THE crime with which the prisoner stands charged was committed at Anundpore, a town in the Hoshiapore district founded by Gooroo Govind Sing, the tenth and last Gooroo of the Sikhs, under whose teaching the Sikhs, from harmless devotees, became a martial race. As he himself said to his followers—"Hitherto you have been Sikhs (disciples), henceforth you are to be Singhs (lions)." This connection of the town with their warlike Gooroo has made Anundpore a place of great fame among the Sikhs, and it contains several Sikh temples to which pilgrimages are made. The chief assemblage of people, however, takes place at the Hoolee festival. It was at the time that this festival was celebrated 1 March 1864 that the deceased, Mr. Janvier, and his brother missionary, the Rev. Mr. Woodside, came to Anundpore in the course of a tour they proposed to the large concourse of people there assembled. They selected however a bad spot for their work, and it is shewn in evidence that no alteration took place during the day between the Missionaries and the people. Indeed the prisoner himself admits that he was a Missionary but because he was a European. From the confession of the prisoner and the evidence adduced, it appears that the fair was over, and on the 24th of March the concluding ceremony had been performed, which consisted in bringing out in procession all the flags in the different Sikh temples and doing worship to them. The Missionaries had retired to their tents, and about 8 P. M., Mr. Janvier came outside to give some orders regarding his march the following day, when suddenly the prisoner Bhag Singh appeared, and struck him two severe blows, one on the top of the head and the other just above the right eye. Mr. Janvier did not utter a word afterward, and remained insensible until he breathed his last the following morning before daylight. The medical evidence shows that the injury above the right eye was of such a nature that death must have ensued. The club used by the prisoner is about two feet long, and weighs nearly three pounds. The prisoner admits that he came from a Sikh temple some four hundred yards distant with the deliberate intention of killing a European, and the only motive he assigns for this act, is, that he was once struck with a whip across the face by some European Officer for not saluting him. Although this doubtless weighed with him, the ceremonies in which he had taken part that day were calculated to rouse the spirit of fanaticism ; for the procession of flags referred to once served to remind the Sikhs of the martial triumphs of their last Gooroo and of his followers ; apart from this, the prisoner Bhag Sing belongs to a sect of Sikh Faqueers known as Akallees (Immortals) or Nehungs, who under the Sikh rule enjoyed immunity from all law and authority, and who are much addicted to the use of intoxicating drugs.

The evidence adduced shows that the prisoner was caught by Kurreem Buxsh as he was running away after the commission of this act, of which there were two eye-witnesses, Gulab and Dulloo. He had just before thrown his club away, and this was found close to the place where he was apprehended. The evidence adduced, and the confession of the prisoner, clearly establish his guilt ; the Court concurring with the assessors finds that Bhag Sing has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Court directs that the said Bhag Sing (subject to the confirmation of superior authority,) shall be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

(Sd.) EDWARD LAKE,
Commr. and Supdt.

Hoshiarpore, 23rd April, 1864.

I direct the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpore to give a reward of fifty rupees to Kurreem Buxsh, in addition to the twenty rupees received from the Police, for capturing the murderer Bhag Sing. The evidence shows that if Kurreem Buxsh had not followed him up so promptly, the prisoner Bhag Sing would have got mixed up in the crowd when it would have been very difficult to have apprehended him.

The Revd. Mr. Woodside who attended the trial on behalf of Mrs. Janvier, and of the Society with whom the deceased was associated, having expressed a wish to receive the club with which the fatal blow was struck, his request was granted and the club made over to him.

(Sd.) EDWARD LAKE.

Hoshiarpore, 23rd April, 1864.

Copy of Judicial Commissioner's Judgment.

BHAG, SING,—*Charge*, Murder.

Section 303, Indian Penal Code.

This is a remarkable case of Sikh revenge and fanaticism.

The prisoner, who appears to be a restless and bigoted Akalee, had served during the mutiny in one of the Regiments raised by General Van Cortlandt at Ferozepore in 1857, and had also, for some time been employed in the Police in the Muttra District. He says that in the autumn of last year he was struck with a whip across the face by an English officer, in the Cantonment of Shajapore, (probably Shajehanpore,) for not saluting him. The idea of revenge entered into his mind but he did not know how to find his aggressor. He then went to a Sikh Groordwara not far from Pillibheet, and there offered up half a rupee which he bought of the priest in charge, to the south, and made up two new clubs, as a club is one of the five articles which Gooroo Gobind, who, as remarked by the Commissioner, converted the Sikhs from harmless devotees in to a martial race, enjoined upon his followers to keep. Armed with one of these clubs or bludgeons, the prisoner went to Anundpore to attend the Hola festival, to the sacred town of Anundpore in the Hoshiarpore district which was founded by Gooroo Gobind. It seems that during the festival the Police once attempted to deprive him of his bludgeon, but he evaded them. He considered this an attempt to interfere with his "dhurum" or religion ; as his bludgeon was his charm, and he was convinced that no one but an European officer could have given the order for his being deprived of his "dhurum."

On the evening of the day on which the festival terminated, it came into his head to kill some European. He satisfied forth from the temple in which he had been staying and met one of the Missionaries who had attended the festival in order to preach to the pilgrims. He found the Revd. Mr. Janvier standing outside his tent with his hands in his pockets, giving directions to a servant about the march next morning, and he immediately fell upon him from behind with the bludgeon, and brought him senseless to the ground with two blows. One of the blows fractured the skull and caused the death of Mr. Janvier, early the next morning. The prisoner fled as soon as he had struck Mr. Janvier, but he was pursued by the servants of the Missionaries, and was immediately captured. He threw away the bludgeon in his flight, but it was found then and there.

The prisoner freely confessed his guilt before the Magistrate, and also in the Sessions Court, and admitted that he had received no provocation whatever from the deceased gentleman. The crime with which the prisoner is charged, and the absence of all provocation on the part of his unoffending victim, is also proved by evidence. The only assignable motives are those given by the prisoner himself, viz., the alleged injury which he had received at the hands of an English officer some months ago, and the recent attempt of the Police to take away his bludgeon, which he construed into an interference with his religion on the part of an European official. His fanaticism had doubtless been thoroughly aroused by the scenes in which he had been participating during the festival, and he suddenly determined to revenge himself upon the first European he might meet. The Commissioner, in concurrence with the verdict of assessors, has found the prisoner guilty of the offence of murder, and has sentenced him to be punished with death under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

I confirm the sentence.

(Sd.) A. A. ROBERTS
Judicial Commissioner, Punjab.

Lahore, 30th April 1864.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—Capital Two Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares of £100 Each.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.
Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREM SAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI BURBIL, Esq.
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—
Six months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
One „ „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person on whom the Bill is to be drawn. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed *"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,"*

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays..... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½. per Rupees
Do. ..... at 2s. 1½d. „
3 Do. ..... at 2s. 1d. „
2 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do. ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0¾d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sun, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
6 do. 5 „
12 do. 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £250 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand ..... 2s. „
On Scotland and Ireland do. } 1s. 11¾d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits for 2 months..... 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. ..... 9 „ „
Do. 6 do. ..... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. ..... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 12th May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Shedasheer, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 12th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,585 (£371,703.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON ; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. of LONDON, (Limited) ; and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—
On London 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do..... 2s. 0¾d. „
Sight..... 2s. 0¾d. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-66 cts. „
3 Do. Do..... „ 2-61 „ „
Sight..... „ 2-55 „ „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits ; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Contiacnt of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—
On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Circular Notes ..... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Persons making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Accou nt or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per Cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent ; if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Drafts are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

HOURS OF BUSINESS from 10 to 3.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1.

E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT NO. XIX. OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—*Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees, in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each, with power to increase.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNSGUIDE, Esq.
PERSHBOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
ESQ.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—
At 6 months' sight..... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LACHS OF RUPEES IN 50,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE. CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, ESQ.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 1½d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ On demand 2s. 0¾d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed " Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3 „ at 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. „ Demand..... } 2s. 0¾d. „
Do. Scotland „ .....
Do. Ireland „ .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 2s. 0d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn for on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand.....2 per ct. per annum
Do. 3 months sight.....3 „
Do. 6 „ .....4 „
Do. 12 „ .....5 „

The interest on the class of Deposits payable at fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed " Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 2nd March 1864.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and ROSS have sent to the undersigned agents a full supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules ; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.
Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo. 1 Rupee.
Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No. 2. or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.
A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, &c., for House Carriage and Out-door just received Overland.
An assortment of Monsoon Boots and Shoes expected by the next Mail.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old ; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.
Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 19, Hummum Street.
Bombay, 2nd May 1864.
N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming Community with many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.
93 dozen 1 lb. Tins Fresh Oysters.
35 „ 1 „ „ } Spiced. „
10 „ 2 „ „ }
46 „ 1 „ „ } Lobsters.
352 „ 1 „ „ } Salmon.
194 „ 2 „ „ }
10 Ice King Refrigerators.
200 Cases Naptha.
287 „ Rock Oil.
Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham*, from Boston, now daily expected.
400 Cases Boston Mauly's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
300 Cases Naptha.
260 Boxes } Soap.
77 Cases }
190 Cases American Clocks.
125 M. feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
147 Kitts }
675 Cases Painkiller, 120 Ice Pitchers, and 117 Barrels Apples.
BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.
Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz :
Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored " Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Straw Bonnets.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.
ALSO ON HAND.
A large assortment of Fashionable Millenery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.
Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.
Bombay, 4th April 1864.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee and Lahore, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—
On London ..... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 3/8d.
„ 4 „ 2s. 1d.
„ 3 „ 2s. ¾d.
„ 2 „ 2s. ½d.
„ 1 „ 2s. ¼d.
„ on Demand 2s.
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11¾d.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than £1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Banks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 25th April 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.—*Registered under Act XIX. of 1857. of the Legislative Council of India.*

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at [illegible] months' sight.
The current rates on London are :—
6 months' sight..... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
2 „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
1 „ ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand 2s. „

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under 5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent ; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms :—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of.....
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Hours of business, 10 to 4 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોસીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

ધી બંબે ટ્રેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોસીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Office No. 9, Church Street, Fort.

Capital Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, ESQ., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE WADIA, Esq.
HAJEE ESMAEL HAJEE HABIB, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
MESSRS. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS.
Secretary.
MR. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
MR. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
MR. SHAPOORJEE CURSETJEE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 Do. 4 Do.
Do. 6 Do. 5 Do.
Do. 12 Do. 6 Do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 4th Feb. 1864.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready.

"THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE" ; designed chiefly for Students of Indian Medical Colleges. By JOHN FEET, M.D., F. R. C. P., Principal and Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, &c. &c. Price Rs. 8, by book post, Rs. 8 6 annas.
THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY
MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE following extra supply of Letts' DIARIES have just been received :—
Letts' Diary No. 2 H.
Do. No. 3 „
Do. No. 8 „
Do. No. 8 With Lock and Key.
Do. No. 9 „
Do. No. 10 „
Do. No. 11 „
Do. No. 12 „
Do. No. 13 „
Do. No. 31 Scribbling.
Do. No. 33 Interleaved.
Do. No. 33 Do.
Do. No. 35 Do.
Russia Covers to Nos. 8 and 9.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

JEWELLERY.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have the pleasure to announce, that they have received a selection of valuable and beautiful modern Jewellery by the first London manufacturers, of the newest patterns and superior gold. The articles have been moderately priced with a view to a speedy sale, and consist chiefly of the following :—

BRACELETS.
A GOLD ENCHASED BRACELET, rich oriental ornament, consisting of white enamel circles and gold stars, with flagon crescent transverse set with large brilliants and six emeralds having gold chain pendants, No. 1320 ... ...Rs. 320
A ditto ditto with cup set emerald in raised floral design, No. 1,110 125
A ditto ditto flexible leaf pattern in circle set with 3 emeralds, and matching pendant with emerald centre, No. 1,140 125
A ditto ditto similar pattern set with rubies ... 125

BROOCHES.
A CAIRN GURM BROOCH, set in gold leaves with chain and drop pendant attached, No. 1,057 85
A smaller ditto ditto, No. 1,057 66
A CIRCULAR GOLD BROOCH, raised leaf set with 3 rubies, with oval pendant having ruby centre, No. 1,087. 80
The same set with emeralds 86
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, raised marginal design, set with pearls, the centre a large cut garnet surmounted by a star set pearl, having circular looped chain pendant with pearl centre, No. 1,126. 130
A SCROLL PATTERN, richly enchased Brooch and pendant set with garnets having ear-drops in case to match, No. 1,059. 110
A TRUE LOVER'S KNOT in enchased gold of richest pattern with pendant locket ornamented with blue enamel, No. 1,025. 65
The same with large garnet locket, No. 1,805. 60
A CIRCULAR SHIELD BROOCH, enchased with chain double pendant attached, with aqua marina centre to Brooch and pendants, No. 180 85
A BROOCH KNOTTED BRAID PATTERN with raised centre set with emerald cut and pearl, and raised bright design having pendants attached, No. 1,085 64
A CIRCULAR BROOCH with cross band beautifully enchased and pendant, both set with aqua marina and cut garnets 54
A ditto, ditto, flat surface with raised and chased wreath and emerald centre flower with similar pendant attached by chain, No. 1,636 75
SWIVEL BROOCHES for double portrait or portrait and hair, leaf and flower raised oval frame. Rs. 40 and 45

EAR DROPS.
Pair of filagree work Ear-drops, with engraved garnet centres, No. 1,074. 50
Ditto enchased pattern floral design raised and set with 3 emeralds 70
Ear-drops crescent pattern with fringed border, No. 1,032 30
Ditto, ditto, richly enchased, No. 1,082... 32
Ditto, raised floral design, No. 1,091 24
Ditto, No. 1077 20
Ditto, ditto, with stone centre, No. 1,071 20
Ditto, double drop twisted knot, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, ditto, rich floral design, No. 1,012 26
Ditto, enchased drop, No. 1,021 16
Ditto, scroll designed set with garnets crosswise, No. 1,023 28
Earring, Rs. 2-8, 3-8, and 5-12 per pair.
Mourning Brooches plated fitted with hair box, Rs. 10 No. 10-8, 15 ... ...and 18

LOCKETS.
A double Locket richly enchased, ornamented with blue enamelled garter inlaid with 20 pearls, No. 1,034 50
A chased pocket book pocket containing spaces for four portraits, No. 1,007 75
A single Locket embossed and set with four large pearls and emerald centre, No. 1,074... 55
A richly chased single Locket for the neck having raised flower with emerald bud, No. 1,032 27
A richly engraved double Locket with dark blue enamel horse shoe ornament set with 11 pearls, No. 1,004 50
A ditto, ditto, enamelled Alhambra design, No. 1,004. 50
A ditto, ditto, grapes and vine leaves, No. 1,052 ... 28
A ditto ditto engine turned and enamelled floral design, No. 1,071, bright gold 20
A ditto ditto chased smallersize 22
A ditto ditto enamelled Damon pattern No. 26. 15
A ditto ditto small size enamel No. 17 10
Bright gold Book Lockets for 2 portraits, Rs. 5, Rs. 8, Rs. 10-8 ... ... and 14
Ditto ditto oval and circular double Lockets, Rs. 10 & 18
Ditto ditto blue enamel Cross 3
An onyx Locket set in gold, snake pattern 28
Ditto ditto smaller